

## IT WAS HUMANE.

### The Taking of the Capital of the Philippines By Combined Forces

#### OF THE INSURGENTS AND AMERICANS.

**Dewey's Fleet Bombarded the City of Manila for Two Hours When the American Troops Stormed the Entrenchments—Spanish Driven Back Into the Old City—The White Flag Was Then Hoisted, but Street Fighting Was Kept Up for Some Time Afterwards—The American Loss Said to Have Been Small Our Rapid Fire Guns Make Great Havoc.**

LONDON, August 17.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Nothing could be more humane than the Americans capture of the town. General Merritt and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defenses and the trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish entrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the center of old Manila.

"Defending this long line of at least ten miles was not over, and probably under, 5,000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in the hospital. The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans, on shore and aboard the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish, the marksmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition.

Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies. The English and Japanese were with the Americans and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay north of the Pasig river.

The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 and a fairly continuous but by no means furious cannonade, was kept up until 11:20. By that time the Malate fort was silenced and the American troops then stormed the entrenchments. The Spaniards who were in the earthworks told me that the quick firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido, which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the Spanish.

"Resistance to the American attack was impossible. The First Colorado regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line, but, soon outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Malate suffered severely from the bombardment. The vaulted intramuros defenses were not tried.

"The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 11:30 and the order to cease firing was immediately issued in the center of the town, but in the outskirts of the town street fighting continued for some time afterward between the rebels and Spaniards.

"The only fear felt in the city is in regard to the conduct of the insurgents. As I write this, in the house of the German consul, a brisk fusillade is going on between the combatants and musketry fire is rattling all around."

#### THE FRAMEWORK

Of the Government of Cuba and Porto Rico is Being Formed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—Gradually the framework of a government for the civil administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and such portions of the Philippines as this government controls, is being formed. The development of this plan of internal administration occupied much of the attention of the cabinet to-day, and later Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith and Acting Secretary of State Moore held a two hours conference at the state department going over the infinite details of establishing a civil administration. General Corbin was present part of the time.

At the outset the military authorities will be in charge of all administrative affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the other acquired possessions. But the military forces can do little more than direct the orderly execution of affairs. The carrying on of postal communication, the collection of customs, etc., for civil functions will be taken in hand by the appropriate bureaus here, the entire work being under the protection of the military authorities. The result of the conference to-day will be made known through the various departments. Already steps have been taken to restore mail communication between this country and Cuba, but plans now under consideration are likely to take in the question of handling mail inside of Cuba, Porto Rico and other points. A mail steamer will leave New York to-morrow, carrying the first lot of mail to Cuba, which has left New York since the war began.

The French ambassador has been advised by the state department of the selection of military commission to meet at Havana and San Juan. The names of these commissioners has been awaited at Madrid, as it is the purpose there to appoint Spanish commissioners of the same rank as those named by the United States.

#### HAVANA IS TRANQUIL.

Conservative Natives and Spanish Residents Want Social Interests Preserved.

HAVANA, August 16, 4 p. m.—The city remains entirely tranquil. Everybody has resumed his or her duties and all are thinking only of how to recover something of what has been lost.

Conservative natives, and particularly Spanish residents, realize not only

the expediency but the necessity of such steps as will save the social interests of the island, avoid future insurrections and prevent a complete annihilation of the wealth partially saved, from revolution and war. There is no agitation. The report that an attempt was made to shoot the British consul is entirely without foundation.

#### OUR NAVAL STRENGTH

Will Not Be Precipitately Reduced Owing to Close of War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A special from Washington says: The strength of the navy will not be precipitately reduced on account of the cessation of hostilities, but, on the contrary, the administration has determined that a very large naval force is necessitated by the increased obligations the United States has undertaken or had forced upon it. Orders have been given not only for the prosecution of energetic operations at all naval stations to speedily put in fine trim all the regular war ships of the fleet but a very large proportion of the auxiliaries, which were purchased to the number of nearly a hundred, will be considered in the category of permanent additions to the navy and will not be turned back to their original owners or sold to the highest bidder.

Such a policy was favorably considered by the authorities a few weeks ago, but hardly had the peace protocol been signed than there resulted a more adequate realization of the great change which the national policy of the United States has almost invisibly undergone, and to-day the conviction is forced upon the naval administration that American sea power cannot be safely curtailed, if, in fact, it will not be essential to materially increase the service afloat as rapidly as possible.

#### POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

To Be Observed Towards Cubans—Mis Recognize Military Authority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The war department late this afternoon posted the following reply to an inquiry from Major General Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department: "To Commanding General Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba: "Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter is prohibited. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them."

"By order of the secretary of war."

"H. C. CORBIN, ADJ. GEN."

#### SPANISH OUTRAGES

In Porto Rico—Troops Massacre Ineffective Inhabitants of a Town.

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PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 15, Evening.

White flags flutter at the Spanish and American outposts and all is quiet.

The first report of outrages by the Spaniards within their lines was brought to the headquarters of General Wilson to-day by a priest who headed a deputation from Ciales, twenty miles northeast of Utuado. The inhabitants of the place raised an American flag after the Spanish troops had left. The troops returned, tore down the flag and massacred ninety of the inhabitants. This occurred on Saturday. The priest appealed to the Americans for protection, but the latter are powerless to interfere in the present circumstances, even though a reign of terror be inaugurated.

Department of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Arrangements are being made at the war department for the establishment of a new military department on the island of Porto Rico similar to those established in the province of Santiago de Cuba and in the Philippines. The new department will be known as "the department of Porto Rico" and will be commanded by Major General John R. Brooke, now with the army of occupation in that territory.

A False Report.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Secretary Alger and other members of the cabinet took occasion to-day to deny the truth of the reports current in Cuba of an agreement to disband the Cuban insurgents and for the United States to pay them off in the interest of promoting peaceful conditions on the island. The proposition, it is stated, would not be entertained by this government, and it is further suggested such an action would require legislative sanction in an act of congress.

Forward Key West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following dispatch from Key West regarding the yellow fever there:

"Three cases of yellow fever and three suspected cases officially reported at this hospital, mostly from the Fifth corps, ready for duty, and one convalescent able to travel."

BORDEN.

Canary Islands.

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Aug. 16.—The lights in the harbor here, which were extinguished shortly after the declaration of war, have been relit.

#### TOYED WITH LIQUOR

And Shafter Ordered the Immunes Out of Santiago—Colored Regiment Takes Their Places.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 16, 10 a. m.—General Shafter to-day ordered the Second volunteer regiment of Immunes to leave the city and go into camp outside. The regiment had been placed here as a garrison to preserve order and protect property. There has been firing of arms inside the town by members of this regiment without orders, some of the men having indulged in liquor until they have verged on acts of license. The inhabitants in some quarters have alleged loss of property by force and intimidation and there has grown a feeling of uneasiness concerning them. General Shafter ordered this regiment into the hills where discipline can be more severely maintained.

In place of the Second volunteer immune regiment, General Shafter has ordered into the city the Eighth Illinois volunteer regiment of colored troops, in whose sobriety and discipline he has confidence, and of whose sturdy enforcement of order no doubt is felt by those in command.

#### A NEW YORK TRAGEDY

That Is Repeated Every Day—Horrible Murder for Money.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A woman was murdered last night in the Grand Hotel, Thirty-first street and Broadway. Her body was found in a room this morning. The head had been beaten in, apparently with a piece of lead pipe. The murdered woman was identified as Miss E. C. Reynolds, of this city.

It appears that Miss Reynolds went to the hotel at 11:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the registry she wrote: "E. Maxwell and wife" and a room was assigned to her. Between 5 and 6 o'clock she was seen walking through the dining room with a man apparently about thirty-five years of age. The couple left the hotel about 7 o'clock, but the time of their return is not known. Some time after they had returned a bottle of wine was ordered to be sent to their room.

At 9:45 this morning a chambermaid found the woman lying dead on the floor. The man was gone. By the body of the woman lay a blood stained piece of lead pipe, sixteen inches long and one and a half inches thick. One end of the pipe had a piece of cloth wrapped around it as a handle. As yet the police have obtained no trace of the man.

Miss Reynolds lived with her father, Edward Reynolds, a contractor and builder; her mother and sisters and brother. When Mrs. Reynolds was informed of her daughter's death, she shrieked: "They have murdered my child for her money." She afterwards said that her daughter had intended visiting a dentist yesterday and had gone to a bank and drawn some money. Mrs. Reynolds said her daughter had drawn not less than \$300. Miss Reynolds, according to her mother's statement, was only twenty years of age. Theodore Vail, chief of police of Atlanta, Ga., who arrived in this city yesterday, occupied a room adjoining that of the murdered woman. Chief Vail says that before retiring last night he planned \$180 in bills under his pillow to the mattress. When he awoke this morning the money was gone.

When the woman came to the hotel she wore a handsome pair of diamond earrings supposed to have been worth \$250. These were missing when the body was found and evidently had been torn violently from the ears. In her pocket only sixty-three cents was found.

An autopsy disclosed that the woman's death had been caused by a dislocation of the spinal vertebrae. The skull was not fractured as at first supposed.

In another search of the clothing of the woman a check on the Garfield trust bank for \$18,000 was found, signed out to "Emma Reynolds," and made by "Dudley Johnson." At the bank it was said that the check was not good.

Nine dollars in bills was found under the woman's corset. One of the diamond earrings was found, but the right ear showed that the other earring had been roughly torn away.

Pardoned by the Governor.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 16.—Governor Atkinson to-day issued pardons to Robert Basham and Bruce Lilley, of Raleigh county, sentenced to the penitentiary for four years on a charge of burning a public school house. Basham purchased a tract of land of Lilley upon which was a school house. The state never got a deed. Basham burned the old building down to erect a new store building. At the trial Basham could not prove his title for the land and both were sent up at the April term, 1896, for four years. The petition was signed by the judge, prosecuting attorney, the jury and 200 reputable citizens.

"The Glenville Sharpshooters."

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 16.—A new military tactic or rule or something was sprung upon Governor Atkinson to-day by a petition signed by all the members and officers of Company L, Second West Virginia regiment, asking Governor Atkinson and wife to be godfather and god-mother for the company. The governor and his wife accepted the trust. The governor named the company "The Glenville Sharpshooters."

New Normal Teachers Named.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 16.—The board of regents of the normal schools met here to-night. There were present Messrs. Harmer, Carr, Johnson and Trotter. W. B. Cutright, of Buckhannon, was elected principal of the West Liberty normal school; Miss Virginia Burrows, of Roncoverte, teacher of elocution at Huntington; and Miss Bussing, of Cincinnati, teacher of elocution at Fairmont.

Four More Steamers to Sail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—J. M. Cabot, the New York agent of the Compania Trans-Atlantica, to-day received a telegram from Santiago de Cuba informing him that four more steamship loads of Spanish soldiers would sail from that port for Spain this week and that all the Spanish soldiers will have left Santiago before September 1.

Next Semester of Study.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Ambassador Hay has accepted the office of secretary of state.

#### WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS

Will Have a Warm Time of it To-day. Big State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—The Republican state convention to nominate a state ticket meets in the exposition building in this city at noon to-morrow. It will be the biggest state political gathering that ever assembled in Wisconsin, 1,087 delegates having been chosen to select the nominees. Congressman M. J. Griffin, of Eau Claire, has been selected as temporary chairman. The main fight in the convention will be for the gubernatorial nomination. The fight is between Scofield and ex-Congressman Robert M. La Follette, of Madison. The campaign has been a hot one between the two aspirants for the head of the ticket. So warm has it become that many of the sharpest politicians have been advocating the taking of a third candidate acceptable to both factions in order to restore harmony all around. The outlook, however, is that the factions will fight the battle out between themselves and either Governor Scofield or Mr. La Follette will receive the nomination.

A large number of the delegates are already in the city, and more are coming in on every train. Conferences without number are being held, and both leaders for the head of the ticket appear to be confident of winning out. The table of delegates shows 254 instructed for Scofield and 304 for La Follette. The uninstructed are largely reported to be for Scofield, who claims he will be nominated on the first formal ballot. The result on the balance of the ticket will depend largely on how the governorship is settled. Jesse Stone, of Watertown, has no opposition in the contest for lieutenant governor. Walter L. Houser, of Mondovi, and W. H. Froelich, of Jackson, are out for secretary of state. There are four candidates for state treasurer, in J. C. Davidson, of Soldiers Grove; Asher Cypresen, of Eau Claire; C. M. Hambricht, of Racine; and A. G. Nelson, of Waupaca. For attorney general E. R. Hicks, of Oshkosh, and John L. Erdall, of Madison, are those most prominently mentioned.

Several candidates for railroad commissioner are being talked over, among whom are Graham Rice, of Superior, and C. M. Gales, of Lowell. William A. John, of Gales, is a candidate for election as insurance commissioner, and L. D. Harvey and William E. Anderson, of Milwaukee, are seeking the nomination as state superintendent of public instruction. The platform will doubtless endorse the administration of President McKinley, Scofield, with favor the abolition of railway passes and more equitable taxation of certain corporations.

#### MINING TROUBLES

In the Pans, Illinois, District—Operators are Determined.

PANA, Ill., August 16.—A large force of armed deputy sheriffs and special police were on guard at the mines to-day and the union miners were congregated on the highways, if anything, in greater numbers and apparently more determined than ever that no non-union men should pass. Some of the union miners appeared at the scene with rifles and shotguns, but their leaders informed them to return the firearms home.

A few men who went to work were conveyed in carriages in charge of armed deputies and police.

The operators of the four mines have now exhausted every effort to induce the union miners to leave the union and return to work below the scale and price, but without success. The operators now to bring in negroes, who will bunk in houses to be erected on the mining company's property. The union miners are desperate, having remained out for five months, submitting to almost starvation rations. A number have homes partly paid for in building associations, and it is feared serious rioting will follow the importation of outsiders.

The residence of George Snyder, who has been working at Springdale mine, was attacked and partially demolished by unknown parties last night and Snyder and his family driven out. Snyder created great excitement by wildly running half naked through the streets, armed with a revolver, seeking the perpetrators. Other non-union miners have arrived likewise. Extra police were on hand, but did not succeed in detecting the guilty parties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 16.—At a conference of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers and the operators of the Virden sub-district to-day, S. M. Dalsell, president of the Illinois Operators' Association, read a protest on behalf of the association against any reduction in the Virden district. Dalsell held that the scale for the entire state was fixed by the executive committee representing all the operators and a scale committee, representing the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and it was in the nature of a contract between the two organizations. He held that these two committees were the only bodies that had authority to change the scale. The national executive board was without jurisdiction. The executive board met and overruled the objection that it was without authority. Other operators threaten to make a corresponding reduction in scale if Virden district mines resume at the reduction. The decision of the national executive board is a victory for the Virden operators who appealed to them.

Grand Stand Collapses.

CHICAGO PARK, Ill., August 16.—The game of ball between Danville and the Chicago Unions played to-day ended in a horrible accident. The grand stand, seating fully 1,000 people, collapsed, killing Mrs. Maud Hobart, of Gilman, Ill., and injuring about thirty others. Those badly wounded are: Mrs. Ransom, leg broken; Miss Argo, back injured, both of Hoopeson, Ill.; Miss Crawford, of Milford, Ill.; Miss Curley, of Roseville, hurt internally, and Elmer Jameson, of Potomac, back injured. Several deaths are expected to follow.

Troops to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—An order will be issued to-day, when approved by the cabinet, mustering out of the service about 50,000 of the volunteer forces. The troops to be mustered out will include all the volunteer cavalry and volunteer artillery in the United States at the present time, and a large number of infantry regiments. The whole number has not yet been determined. The mustering-out order may be delayed until dispatches are received from General Merritt respecting the conditions at Manila. Dispatches are expected from the general at almost any hour.

Must Have Been Insane.

ROCKFORD, Ill., August 16.—George Ennet, son of a prominent contractor, this afternoon shot and instantly killed his sister Anna, aged thirty-five, and then blew off his own head with a shot gun. He is thought to have been temporarily insane.

## THE FALL OF MANILA

### Confirmed by Advices from Madrid—Augusti Ordered to Quit his Post.

#### ACCORDING TO DISPATCHES FROM SPAIN

**The City Capitulated Because of a Lack of Food, the Population and Garrison Having Suffered the Greatest Privations—General Merritt Took Most Stringent Precautions to Prevent the Philippine Insurgents from Approaching the City—Speculations at Washington as to the Effect of the Surrender.**

MADRID, August 16.—Senor Sagasta, on leaving the palace this afternoon, denied that General Blanco and other generals were opposing the government's policy as had been alleged.

It is now known, from semi-official sources, that the government knew yesterday that Manila capitulated on Saturday, after General Jaudemes had taken over the command from General Augusti, and that the latter had been ordered to quit his post and to embark on a foreign warship for Hong Kong. Manila apparently capitulated because of lack of food, the population and garrison having suffered the greatest privations.

The cabinet has decided to order Gen. Blanco and all other Spanish generals in the Antilles to remain at their respective posts until the evacuation is completed. General Wesley Merritt, it is reported here, took the greatest precautions in order to prevent the insurgents from interfering with the capitulation of Manila or approaching the city.

The Madrid press fears that the surrender may affect Spain's position in the negotiations for the future government of the Philippines.

#### NOTHING OFFICIAL

Received at Washington Concerning the Fall of Manila, But Its Capitulation is Conceded Through Unofficial Sources.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—In the midst of stirring news from other quarters, the officials here remain in a state of anxiety and doubt to-day as to the actual condition of affairs at Manila. The only information of an official character received up to 3 o'clock to-day was the brief dispatch of Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong, crediting the report of Manila's surrender and of the withdrawal of Captain General Augusti. Further details were anxiously awaited at the state, war and navy departments, for in each of them there was no means of communication, Admiral Dewey being depended upon to advise the navy department; General Merritt being expected to report with equal promptness to the war department, while the state department placed its dependence upon Consul Wildman. In no quarter here, however, were advices received. Despite this fact the officials were about ready to accept the surrender of Manila as an accomplished fact.

Dispel All Doubt.

A press dispatch stating that Madrid officially confirmed the surrender seemed to dispel all doubt on the subject. It was pointed out by those who have followed the situation in Manila that General Jaudemes, referred to as the officer who surrendered the city on Saturday is the Spanish commander next in authority to Captain General Augusti. From this, it is presumed, that the captain general left Manila prior to the surrender.

Germany's Course.

The change of conditions at Manila led to much conjecture. In some quarters it was felt that the course of the German naval officials in giving Captain General Augusti safe conduct from Manila might be open to some criticism. This view, however, found no expression in official quarters, and at the state department it was said that the meagre and indefinite information on the subject permitted no intelligent consideration of the propriety of this act.

There appears to be no disposition to question the course of the German authorities, particularly in view of the fact that the surrender is more or less a formality, since Spain on the day previous had formally agreed to the occupation of Manila by the United States. If the unexpected had not happened Admiral Dewey and General Merritt would have received word by to-day or to-morrow that peace was proclaimed and that Manila was temporarily to be occupied by the United States. In that event a peaceful occupation of the city would have occurred the latter part of this week. But the bombardment and surrender have accomplished the same results in a more speedy manner.

Effect of Bombardment.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the bombardment, occurring after the formal proclamation of peace, creates complications. The authorities here do not believe that complications will arise as it was evident the American commanders acted without knowledge of what the two governments had agreed upon. It is felt to be quite possible, however, that some complications may result from the damage wrought by the bombardment, by the enforced departure of Augusti, and by the contention probably aroused between the Spanish forces, the Filipinos and the Americans on a forcible occupation of the city. The political status of affairs is said to be unchanged, there being no difference between a forcible and peaceable occupation of Manila.

#### TWO COMMISSIONS

Appointed by the President to Settle Affairs in the West Indies—The Peace Commission Not yet Made up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President to-day appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They follow:

For Cuba—Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler.

For Porto Rico—Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William W. Gordon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President to-day tendered to Senator Allison, of Iowa, an appointment as a member of the peace commission. Senator Allison, however, could not see his way clear to accept the honor. The tender was made in the course of a lengthy interview to-day at the white house. The appointment of Senator Allison, almost as much as that of Secretary Day, has been regarded as a foregone conclusion. The administration has been anxious to secure his services, as his long experience in public life, especially his experience as chairman of the appropriation committee of the senate and on the finance committee, would make him particularly valuable in the adjustment of the knotty financial problems likely to arise during the deliberations of the peace tribunal.

Senator Allison, in acknowledging the honor offered, explained that the interests of his state in the senate and his desire to continue his former vigorous participation in the shaping of legislation in that body and other duties would preclude his taking up the arduous duties at Paris that would demand so much time and serious work.

During a portion of the interview Representative Bourke Cockran, of New York, was present. His services in the McKinley campaign, along with other circumstances, gave rise to speculation that he had been summoned here by the President in connection with the making up of the peace committee. Mr. Cockran asserted, however, that he was here solely on private business and merely called to pay his respects. "I am not a candidate for any office, and no office, direct or indirect, of any sort of appointment has been made me," he added.

Looking for Another Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It is understood that the President has tendered to Senator Gorman, of Maryland, a place on the peace commission, and that he has declined the offer. The President now, it is stated, is looking about for another Democratic senator to take the place of Senator Gorman, the President being desirous of securing a Democrat from the upper house of congress.

Paying the State Back.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 16.—The following dispatch was sent to Governor Hastings to-day:

"Should the state of Pennsylvania decide to send a train to the south to gather the sick and wounded soldiers of the state, and remove them north, the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, of Philadelphia, is ready at any expense to take care, without any expense to the state, of the soldiers of one or more hundred of our brave men. The Medico-Chirurgical hospital is not unminimally and the great aid extended to this institution by the state of Pennsylvania, and in this patriotic way seeks to show its gratitude."

(Signed.)

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER,

On Behalf of the Board of Trustees.

In the Detention Camp.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Ten rough riders commanded by Colonel Roosevelt and General Wheeler, who were landed at Montauk Point yesterday from the transport Miami, are in the detention camp, where they will be kept for at least three days. Nearly all are dysentery cases. A few are in a critical condition. In the yellow fever hospital in charge of Dr. H. C. Moore there are three suspects from St. Louis.

To Notify Jenks.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—With the exception of Permanent Chairman Levi McQuiston, most of the leading western Pennsylvania Democrats left to-day for Bedford Springs to attend the notification meeting. Mr. McQuiston expects to leave to-night. It was understood before the party left that James B. Moorhead, of Greensburg, would be chairman of the notification committee and make the speech appraising Mr. Jenks of his selection as Democratic standard-bearer.

Lee Goes to Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—General Fitzhugh Lee had a brief conference with the President to-day, and later arranged to leave for his command at Jacksonville to-morrow. He vouchsafed no further explanation of his conference here other than the desire of the President to consult with him over the conditions in Cuba.

Killed a Swearing Ordinance.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The board of aldermen to-day killed an ordinance introduced providing punishment for swearing in public places by laying it on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, threatening weather Wednesday; probably showers Wednesday night; light to fresh variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schaepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 70 F. .... 71 F. .... 72 F. .... 73 F. .... 74 F. .... 75 F. .... 76 F. .... 77 F. .... 78 F. .... 79 F. .... 80 F. .... 81 F. .... 82 F. .... 83 F. .... 84 F. .... 85 F. .... 86 F. .... 87 F. .... 88 F. .... 89 F. .... 90 F. .... 91 F. .... 92 F. .... 93 F. .... 94 F. .... 95 F. .... 96 F. .... 97 F. .... 98 F. .... 99 F. .... 100 F. ....

11 a. m. .... 78 F. .... 79 F. .... 80 F. .... 81 F. .... 82 F. .... 83 F. .... 84 F. .... 85 F. .... 86 F. .... 87 F. .... 88 F. .... 89 F. .... 90 F. .... 91 F. .... 92 F. .... 93 F. .... 94 F. .... 95 F. .... 96 F. .... 97 F. .... 98 F. .... 99 F. .... 100 F. ....

1 p. m. .... 76 F. .... 77 F. .... 78 F. .... 79 F. .... 80 F. .... 81 F. .... 82 F. .... 83 F. .... 84 F. .... 85 F. .... 86 F. .... 87 F. .... 88 F. .... 89 F. .... 90 F. .... 91 F. .... 92 F. .... 93 F. .... 94 F. .... 95 F. .... 96 F. .... 97 F. .... 98 F. .... 99 F. .... 100 F. ....

3 p. m. .... 74 F. .... 75 F. .... 76 F. .... 77 F. .... 78 F. .... 79 F. .... 80 F. .... 81 F. .... 82 F. .... 83 F. .... 84 F. .... 85 F. .... 86 F. .... 87 F. .... 88 F. .... 89 F. .... 90 F. .... 91 F. .... 92 F. .... 93 F. .... 94 F. .... 95 F. .... 96 F. .... 97 F. .... 98 F. .... 99 F. .... 100 F. ....

5 p. m. .... 72 F. .... 73 F. .... 74 F. .... 75 F. .... 76 F. .... 77 F. .... 78 F. .... 79 F. .... 80 F. .... 81 F. .... 82 F. .... 83 F. .... 84 F.